

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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ANNUALS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—First Circle—In and Out of Place.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—First Circle—In and Out of Place.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—La FAMILLE BENEDICT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, 46 and 47 Bowery.—The MAGIC STUNT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.—HARRISON'S ORCHESTRA OF SAMPSON.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ will perform HARTZ'S CONJURATION OF MISTERY. BALLET.—THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.—PROFESSOR.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—In their ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COCK.—THE HEAVENLY COCK.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—In their ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COCK.—THE HEAVENLY COCK.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIVET &amp; CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE OCEAN VAGABOND.—THE BLACK COCK.

TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—CONG VOGELING NEGRO MINSTRELS, BALLET, ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE HILLS OF KERRY, OR IRELAND'S LAST STRUGGLE.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at McManis' Hall, 42 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, COMEDY OF BALLET, AND THE JACOBUS WIFE.

WOOD'S THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—In their ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE HILLS OF KERRY, OR IRELAND'S LAST STRUGGLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—EAST LOTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLET AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COCK.

THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—MOVING MIRROR OF THE FUTURE.—SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF ROBERT.—THE WASHINGTON TROUPE.—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART.—LECTURES DAILY. OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

DERRIN'S NEW ART ROOMS, 618 Broadway.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—"THE REPUBLICAN COURT" IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

GRAND CONCERT.—AT THE FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East Fourteenth street.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday, March 4.

Lord Derby has reconstructed his Cabinet extensively, leading in his new appointments towards an amalgamation with the late Palmerston liberals by official incorporation.

Colonel O'Connor, the leader of the late Fenian insurrection in Ireland, with the rank of General, is said to have been arrested by the English at Athlone, in the county Westmeath. The high price of food in France is producing many "strikes." Count Bismarck submitted the draft of the new German constitution to Parliament. Lord Brougham advocates a household suffrage in England. Garibaldi will bear arms in Candia. Napoleon has undertaken a press prosecution under the new law in Paris.

Consols closed at 91 for money in London. Five-twenty was at 73 1/2 in London and 75 1/2 in Frankfurt. The Liverpool cotton market closed steadily at an advance of 1/2 of a penny. Breadstuffs quiet.

The mails of the Cunard steamship Asia, dated to the 16th of February, were delivered in this city yesterday. By the French steamship Perle, in port last Wednesday, we were enabled to publish the news, with ample details, of the same date, in the HERALD next morning. The Asia brings our special letters from Dublin and Berlin, embracing matter of very considerable importance, with additional newspaper reports.

Our Berlin correspondent chronicles the splendid triumph of the liberal democracy of Germany at the general election held under the universal suffrage franchise. The city returns from Berlin about Count Bismarck, with every general of the late war, or Prussian "war hero," were signally defeated by the constituencies to which they were nominated.

## CONGRESS.

The Thirty-ninth Congress closed its sessions yesterday at twelve o'clock, and the Fortieth was immediately installed. Mr. Foster, the President of the Senate, delivered his valedictory and vacated his chair, and the Secretary presided until an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, to be President pro tem. He was escorted to the chair, the President of the House of Representatives were notified of his election, and going into executive session the Senate was declared adjourned sine die. The Senate of the Fortieth Congress was called to order five minutes afterwards, and the new Senators, sixteen in number, including two from the new State of Nebraska, were qualified. The name of Thomas Swann, of Maryland, was called, but he was not present to respond. The President and House were informed that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed the proceedings of the Saturday's session, the first business being the disposal of matters on the Speaker's table. Speaker Colfax delivered his valedictory to most attentive listeners and declared the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned without day. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, immediately called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll of members of the Fortieth Congress. Mr. Brooks, on a motion to proceed with the election of a Speaker, rose and read a protest against the organization of the House while seventeen States entitled to an aggregate of eighty representatives were unrepresented. The document was signed by thirty-one of the democratic members, and Mr. Brooks made a long speech in advocacy of its provisions. The Clerk refused to entertain it until the House was organized. Schuyler Colfax was elected speaker by 127 votes over Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, who received 30. He was escorted to the chair, the new members were qualified and the President and Senate were informed that the House was ready to proceed to business. Edward McPherson was declared Clerk of the House and took the required oath. The Army Appropriation bill was signed by the President during the closing hours of the last session, with a protest against two of its provisions. The protest was read and the House adjourned.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, bills to extend Madison avenue and for other purposes of an unimportant or only personal character were advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a bill to amend the State Tax bill was reported. Several bills and resolutions of an unimportant character were introduced, advanced to a third reading or passed, and the Assembly adjourned.

## THE CITY.

Both Boards of the City Council adjourned yesterday until Thursday, no quorum being present at either meeting.

Four hundred and twenty-three deaths occurred in the city and public institutions during the past week, thirty-two of which were from accidents or negligence, twenty-six from scarlatina, and fifteen from typhus and typhoid fever.

The two police officers, charged with assault and battery some weeks ago, before Justice Connolly, whose ruling in the premises caused the trouble between himself and Superintendent Kennedy, were indicted by the Grand Jury of the county on the last day of the session, and will be tried at the Court of General Sessions during the present term. No action has been taken on the papers of Connolly against Kennedy, owing to the absence of the complainant. Justice Dowling, Shandley and Lodge refused to receive prisoners who should have been taken before Justice Connolly's Court yesterday, and ordered the officers to return them there.

Twenty-five liquor dealers were arraigned before the

various police courts of the city yesterday, charged with delinquency in observing the Excise law. Small thread and needle establishments are said to sell liquor during the illegal hours to women in such a manner that the police cannot discover anything wrong. The Grand Jury of Westchester county recommended the enforcement of the law in that district.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, the return of the alternative writ of mandamus in the case of the St. Nicholas and other national banks came up for argument. The object of these actions is to compel the issue of bonds by the Comptroller, to be used in refunding the taxes imposed upon certificates of indebtedness held by these banks, and which had been taxed as United States securities. The further hearing of the case is set down for Thursday next.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, an action was brought yesterday by John D. Ottwell against Richard L. Hooley, impounded to recover the sum of \$512 22 for services rendered in 1866 in sitting up a ministerial hall in this city, of which the defendant was part proprietor. Verdict for plaintiff in the full amount claimed.

The summing up by the counsel for defendant in the case of Alexander Ross &amp; Co., tobaccoists, Fulton street, took place yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. The defendants are charged with having furnished false and fraudulent returns of their sales and manufactures to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Their counsel claimed time to put in a brief embracing certain points which he wished to submit on their behalf. The Commissioner assented, and the case was adjourned accordingly.

The March term of the General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge Russell presiding. The Grand Jury will be sworn in this morning.

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Gold closed at 135 1/2.

The markets were generally quiet yesterday, though in some articles a fair business was consummated at advanced prices. Cotton was quiet and irregular. Coffee steady. On Change flour more active, but at a decline of 10c. a 10c. per bag. Wheat was unchanged. Corn was 1c. higher with a fair demand. Oats steady. Pork ruled firm, while beef was steady. Lard ruled dull and heavy. Freights were quiet, but steady. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Naval stores unchanged. Petroleum remained dull and heavy. Consequently upon an increased supply the market for beef cattle ruled decidedly lower, the prices obtained indicating a decline of fully 1c. per lb. as compared with the prices realized last week. At the reduction, however, about a half the offerings were disposed of at 17c. a 17 1/2c. for extra, fat to good lot, 15c. a 16c.; first quality, 16 1/2c. a 17c., and common 13c. a 15c. Milch cows were unchanged, though for choice ones rather more demand prevailed. Prices ranged from \$40 to \$125. Veal calves closed dull and heavy at 13c. a 13 1/2c. Extra, 12c. a 12 1/2c. for prime; common, 10c. a 11 1/2c. The market for sheep and lambs ruled firm and buoyant, with sales of extra at 9 1/2c. a 10c., chiefly at the inside price; 9c. a 9 1/2c. for prime, and common at 8c. a 8 1/2c. The hog market continued steady and firm. About twenty-seven car loads were on sale yesterday, for which the following prices were realized:—8 1/2c. a 8 1/2c. for heavy prime corn fed, 8 1/2c. a 8 1/2c. for fair to good, and 8c. a 8c. for common. The total receipts were—6,199 hogs, 60,000, 600 calves, 18,559 sheep and lambs, and 13,903 swine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Virginia General Assembly convened yesterday in special session, under Governor Pierpont's call, to consider the Sherman Reconstruction bill. Resolutions calling a convention to discuss the subject were referred to committees in both Houses. A meeting was held in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, when resolutions were adopted submitting to the will of Congress, but favoring amendments to test the constitutionality of the bill before the Supreme Court.

Our Panama correspondence is dated February 24. The subject of a war with Ecuador is being canvassed, and a surveying party has been sent to survey the boundary line between Costa Rica and Colombia. It is believed the latter is for the purpose of making a pretence for war on that little republic. In the meantime Colombia herself is really in a state of internal warfare. The yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared from Panama. Seven of the Jamestown's crew had died of it. The cholera had disappeared from Nicaragua.

Our correspondence from Lima, Peru, is dated February 14. Report had it that four Spanish iron-clads were coming round "the Horn." A small rebellion had taken place in Chile, but was immediately suppressed. The revolution in Mendoza was gaining ground very fast. The United States steamer Pensacola was at Valparaiso on the 20th of January, and the Tuscarora was at Lima on the 8th of February.

By way of Havana we have important advices from British Honduras, dated at Belize on the 12th of February. The Indians were still in arms against the English troops, and marching on Belize with such steady progress that the worst consequences were feared. Despatches had been forwarded to the Consul General of England in Havana, asking the immediate support of a man-of-war ship from that station; but as there was not a royal vessel within easy communication it is said that the Consul General of the United States in Cuba was about to send an American gunboat to the Belize to aid the English. An interesting history of the Anglo-Indian difficulty is given by our correspondent. The affair assumes a serious aspect in a territorial point of view, as a boundary dispute exists between an English planter and the Indians hinges it to and mixes it up with the Mexican question.

Our Mexican correspondence, dated at Frenillo, in the State of Zacatecas, gives a short but comprehensive history of the military experiences of Ortega, the pretended President, who is now a prisoner in the hands of Juarez. In regard to his probable fate the writer says the chances are good for his being shot as a deserter, though he may be tried, convicted and pardoned when it is found how futile his revolutionary efforts really are.

Our Havana correspondence is dated February 27. Two large French transports, one bound to Vera Cruz, the other bound for France with returning troops, were in port. The United States steamer Corwin made soundings along the shore between Morro Caño and Marias creek on the 22d, for a landing place for the proposed submarine cable to Florida. The theatre at Cabana and several stores were destroyed by fire on the 23d. It was supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

News from Lagnayra, Venezuela, have been received to the 6th ult. Another revolutionary movement had taken place in Maracibo, and General Capa had been killed. A provisional government of three military officers had been formed in Caracas. The French ship of war D'Estaing had appeared off Lagnayra to enforce the loan installment due in February. The steamer Bolivar had been delivered up to the English colonial authorities.

Our files from St. Thomas are dated to the 16th of February. The news matter is unimportant.

Elections were held in Portland, Gardiner and Lewiston, Maine, yesterday, all of which went by strong majorities for the republican tickets. The vote in Portland shows an increase over the republican majority last year of two hundred, although the total vote cast was five hundred less. In Gardiner the republican candidate for Mayor was elected by a unanimous vote.

Special agents of the Treasury Department have investigated the affairs of the First National Bank of New York, and have reported that they are in a much more favorable condition, especially the one at Hudson, than was at first supposed. Our Boston correspondent gives further particulars regarding the failure of Weller, of New York City.

Three deputy collectors in the Philadelphia Custom House each claimed the right to succeed the retiring Collector in his position, which was vacated yesterday. Some confusion existed about the matter, until the question was decided by telegrams from Washington in favor of E. Reed Meyer, formerly deputy under Collector Thomas, removed by the President.

A fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in Binghamton yesterday, destroying four large stores with their contents, a large livery stable, connected with the Exchange Hotel, containing fifty valuable horses, thirty hogs and a large stock of wagons, harnesses, &amp;c. Loss \$80,000.

What's THE MATTER?—The French steamship Perle left Brest, France, for New York on the 16th ult., and arrived at this port on Wednesday, the 27th ult. The English steamship Asia left Liverpool for Boston also on the 16th ult., and did not reach her port of destination until Sunday, March 3d. Thus, with a distance of two hundred and fifty miles less to make, the English steamer is some four days longer in crossing the Atlantic than the French steamer. Again we ask, what is the matter?

## The Impeachment Question.

What is the prospect on the impeachment question? Mr. Wilson, of the Judiciary Committee of the House of the retiring Congress, charged with the examination of certain allegations of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against the President of the United States, reported to the House, on Saturday night last, that since January 7 they had been actively prosecuting the task assigned them, that they had examined a large number of witnesses, had collected many documents, &amp;c., but that they had been unable to bring their examination to a close. Not having fully investigated all the charges against the accused they deemed it inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony had been given "to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation." And so the testimony taken was delivered into the hands of the Clerk of the House, subject to a requisition from the new Congress, for the use of such committee thereof "as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to an end, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain."

Thus, then, stands the case. The committee of the retiring Congress report that sufficient testimony has been obtained "to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation," and so among the first proceedings of this new Congress will probably be the adoption of a resolution instructing its Judiciary Committee to resume the investigation and push it to a conclusion. When the retiring committee say that this course is demanded by the evidence obtained, we cannot avoid the inference that President Johnson is in great danger. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, on the other hand of the committee, in a minority report, says that he has "carefully examined all the testimony in the case," and that in his opinion it "is without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded;" but it must be remembered that Mr. Rogers is a believer in all the President's doings, in opposition to and in defiance of Congress, and that his opinion is not likely to have much weight beyond the lines of the President's supporters.

On Saturday the Hon. Ben Butler delivered at Albany a lecture in which he earnestly urged impeachment as the only remedy for Mr. Johnson. Yesterday while the democrats in the new Congress were rejoicing over their new accessions of friends, James Brooks and John Morrissey, the Hon. Ben Butler was holding a quiet little confidential chat with "Old Thad" Stevens. The special topic of this consultation will perhaps appear (after the appointment of the regular committees of the House by the Speaker) in a new impeachment resolution from Mr. Butler, embracing the resumption of the late investigations. Meantime, however, we expect a general message from the President to the two Houses on the state of the country, and in this message, if he will, he may create such a diversion in his favor as to secure a suspension of all these impeachment proceedings. He has, we believe, only to recognize the complete overthrow of his Southern policy, the new obligations which are upon him in seeing the policy and the laws of Congress "faithfully executed," and to declare his purpose in good faith to execute these laws, in order to have the sword of Damocles, which is still hanging over his head, taken down.

From the tone of his veto message on the Reconstruction bill we are not very sanguine that he will adopt this course. In that message he garnishes his constitutional objections with charges of partisan motives and designs operating with Congress—charges more befitting a stump speech than a State paper. Nor does he disclose in the temper of this message any purpose or inclination to recognize his obligations under this bill if passed over his head. But after his doings in the South upon the pending constitutional amendment some explicit assurances in regard to this new law will be necessary for his salvation. Against this law he is as powerless as South Carolina or Wade Hampton. He can no longer make a change in his Cabinet or remove an officeholder without the consent of the Senate. Congress, too, in no mood for further trifling, is on the ground awaiting his decision upon this Reconstruction bill.

What will Mr. Johnson do? The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, President of the Senate, is as anxious to hear, no doubt, as the anxious leaders of the democratic party. Fairly beaten at every point, and disarmed, there remains to Mr. Johnson the only alternative of a graceful surrender to Congress or an indignant resignation of his office, if he would escape the last resort of impeachment. A protest like that of Mr. Brooks against this Congress as a ramp Congress will be only the folly of that melancholy Chicago pilgrimage over again. The spirit of his late veto, so well calculated to aggravate rather than soften the hostile temper of the South against Congress, will no longer answer. First of all, the case of Mr. Johnson requires his submission gracefully to the sovereign law-making power; and secondly, that faithful execution of the law which will most readily bring the excluded rebel States to a graceful submission. Let him meet these requirements in his opening message to this new Congress, and let him next issue a proclamation to the South urging a generous submission to the law, and resumption of the impeachment investigations will be indefinitely postponed. The whole case now hangs upon the President's expected message to Congress upon the state of the country.

## A Little Light About Mexico.

The batch of correspondence which we published yesterday from Mexico gives us a clearer idea than we have hitherto had of the condition of affairs there. Its statements and speculations are to be relied upon for our correspondent is not only habitually careful as to facts, but as a military man is also a competent judge of the operations in progress. He shows that the capture of Zacatecas by Miramon was caused by bad generalship, and that if there had been any one at the head of the liberal troops who was capable of taking advantage of the splendid position which they occupied, Miramon would never have obtained possession of the city. The misfortune, however, was relieved by one gratifying feature, and that was the coolness and self-possession exhibited by President Juarez, who, remained a spectator of the fight until his officers compelled him to leave the field. The impression that has hitherto prevailed here in regard to Juarez has been that he is deficient in physical courage. So far is this

from being the fact that it appears that all he lacks to make a good soldier is a little knowledge of strategy. The retreat from Zacatecas cost the liberals what may be considered a trifling loss under the circumstances—about one hundred and fifty men and five pieces of artillery. Miramon lost about as many men, among whom was a French colonel. The only good fighting that marked this encounter on the side of the liberals was done by a small body of Californians, some forty in number. They covered the retreat of General Azua and no doubt prevented it being converted into a perfect rout. The occupation of Zacatecas was of small importance in itself, as it was known that Miramon could not hold it. It seems in fact to have proved rather an advantage than otherwise to the liberals; for, by delaying his movements, it contributed to his subsequent defeat by Escobedo. This turns out to have been more disastrous than we were at first led to believe. Of the French force—the only reliable element among his troops—two hundred and fifty-eight out of five hundred were killed, wounded and captured, and the rest dispersed. Miramon himself escaped from the field with an escort of only fifty men. Castillo, as soon as he heard of his defeat, commenced retreating southward with his force, estimated at about three thousand men. How little these were to be depended upon may be judged by the fact that in an intercepted letter to Miramon their leader tells the latter that they were rapidly deserting and that he could not much longer hold them together. They were being closely followed up and hemmed in by the liberals, and by this time Castillo is probably a fugitive like Miramon, and can render but little aid either to him or Marquez. The latter, it seems, has been writing to Miramon to hold himself in readiness to march to the capital with a couple of thousand men, as the liberals were crowding upon him from all directions. Not being able to count on either of these sources of relief, it is probable that the next news we shall hear will be the evacuation of the capital by the imperialists. Everything seems to tend to the conclusion that the government of Juarez will soon take up its quarters there. Whether it will be able to hold its own for any considerable period is another question. In any case we would not give much for Maximilian's chances of escape. He will be caught like a rat in a trap, and his life will, in all probability, pay the forfeit of his chivalrousness or foolhardiness, whichever the world may be pleased to term it.

## Important Acts Passed by Congress.

With all its filibustering and buncombe several highly meritorious measures besides those passed over the President's vetoes have been passed by Congress during the session just closed. We allude particularly to the passage of the Bankrupt bill, a tardy act of justice to thousands of worthy and honest men who have been prevented from going into business and paying up old scores by the inexorable tyranny of short-sighted creditors. "Pass the Bankrupt bill," said a well known and opulent merchant the other day, "and I shall lose a dozen of my most experienced and valuable salesmen." These salesmen had been in business for themselves, but, being unfortunate, failed and were obliged to obtain employment as chief salesmen in the spacious warehouses of one of our largest wholesalers and retail merchants, carrying with them, in most instances, their old customers to their new quarters. A personal reason like the above cannot, of course, hold good when the widespread benefits of the measure are taken into consideration. We therefore congratulate Congress upon passing this much needed and beneficent act. The bill for the redemption of the compound interest notes has passed in the shape of authorizing the issue of three per cent certificates, not to exceed fifty millions at any one time. This will go a little way toward relieving the Treasury of the burdensome tax it is allowed to bear in order to enable private individuals to carry on a banking business and establish a circulating medium at the expense of the government. The Indemnity bill, providing for the protection of army officers from proceedings in civil courts on account of acts committed under orders from superior officers during the war, is among the acts passed. How far this will screen the Secretary of War from the consequences of acts alleged to be arbitrary and unlawful is not very clear; but the bill is no doubt framed to meet his own case as well as that of some of his subordinates. The bill granting additional bounties to soldiers, although imposing an additional weight upon our already heavy national indebtedness, will be viewed with favor in some parts of the country, especially the West, where the popularity of any member of Congress from that section voting against it would undoubtedly have been sensibly impaired. The tariff has not entirely gone by the board. The wool interest made a convulsive effort at the eleventh hour in the Senate and succeeded in having passed by that body the House bill of last session regulating the duties on the article. It is a significant fact that both the Massachusetts Senators voted against the bill. A bill abolishing peonage in New Mexico and throughout the United States; another for a public park in the District of Columbia, which will represent in miniature the topographical appearance of the United States; another amendatory of acts relative to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, have also been passed, together with several other bills of general interest. On the whole, for a short one, it may be regarded as an important and rather interesting session, while the multifarious vetoes of the President have given a spice and relish to the whole proceedings.

Is It A CONSPIRACY?—There seems to be a general feeling abroad that the omnibus and railroad companies have entered into a conspiracy to keep the streets so dirty that locomotion except in an omnibus or railroad car has become almost impossible. If they have not done so, as people say, it strikes us that it would be a most profitable undertaking for the companies aforesaid, and might even warrant them in "lobbying" the clerk of the weather to secure his influence in keeping up a succession of snow storms and rain storms such as we have been favored with for some time past.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—The streets of New York and the roads of the Central Park. In the former the "top boys" are in danger of being "struck" with mud and slush; in the latter "patent" leather pumps can be worn without a soil.

## A King for Canada.

La Fontaine tells us the fable of the frogs who, becoming discontented with their form of government, besought Jupiter to send them a ruler. After much importunity Jupiter sent them a log, which, coming down splash into the pond, created considerable consternation among the frogs and caused them to jump precipitately into their holes. It was some time before the boldest ventured forth to see what sort of a ruler had been sent them, and, after a careful reconnaissance, during which the frogs exhibited much strategic skill, they discovered that it was no ruler but only a log that Jupiter had sent them. Then they began to croak, and nothing but croaking was in order in the pond for many days and nights. Finally, being no adepts at logrolling, like our Congressmen, they appealed again to Jupiter, declaring that it was a ruler and not a log they wanted. Whereupon Jupiter sent them a stork for a king. King Stork was cordially and reverentially received by the frogs, and, after becoming commander of the situation, began his reign by stalking majestically through his dominions and gobbling up his subjects whenever he felt inclined to take a meal. In due time the frogs found their numbers diminished, and the remainder, croaking being no longer of avail, saw their folly in making such desperate efforts to secure rulers like King Log and King Stork.

This little story is suggestive of the condition of our Canadian neighbors. They are the most uneasy set of unconquered mortals on the face of the globe. They are neither Canadians, English, French, Scotch nor Irish. At one time they grumble at having too much independence, then at not having enough. Then they want annexation, then they don't. Then they want a republic, and go crazy upon the visit of the heir apparent to the crown of Great Britain. They seem to have a day for everything; like the frogs in the fable they are croaking all the time. They have a day for independence, another for annexation, another for a republic, another for things to remain as they are, another for consolidation, and finally one for a monarchy. Consolidation has proved a king log. Their monarchy is likely to prove a king stork—a ruler who will ultimately gobble up their political rights as the frogs were in the fable. But how will the French Canadians take this nice little scheme of planting a prince in the blood of their hereditary foes upon a throne erected on their native soil? The traditions of two hundred years, when their ancestors fought the British in the wildernesses of Canada, are not yet obliterated, but have been renewed by the glory reflected upon the French arms in rival contests with the British in the Crimea. The English in Canada, who have been in the habit of snubbing the French Canadians for years, will no doubt rejoice to see a scion of the house of Guélnap upon the throne of Canada. But it will prove a barren triumph. The diadem will become a thorny if not an empty bauble. The head that wears it will prove the most uneasy that ever wore a crown on this continent, Maximilian's not excepted. The proposed King of Canada may seek to pacify those implacable foes, the frate Fenians, by ascending the throne under the title of Patrick I.—the name of the patron saint of Ireland being one of his patronymics—but that won't save him. He may attempt to follow the example of his illustrious namesake, and give the toads and frogs in Canada a twist and banish them forever; but he will find there are too many of them on both sides of the border, and in the end, instead of gobbling up his subjects, like King Stork in the fable, King Patrick will find himself fortunate if he can escape with a whole skin himself. This may be accomplished without the aid of the Canadians themselves for in their ignorance and vacillation they know not what they do, nor what they want, nor what they ought to expect. Their fate is a problem which is happily illustrated by the fable of La Fontaine.

## The President and His Vetoes.

Now that the President has passed the final paroxysm of the veto fever for the Congress which expired at noon yesterday, it may be interesting to glance back and briefly examine the Congressional measures which have met with Executive disfavor. The first, Freedmen's bill, an act of monstrosity and extravagance, was among the first vetoes of President Johnson, and his objections were very properly sustained by Congress. Then came the Civil Rights bill, giving people of all colors, except "Indians not taxed," equal civil rights, which was passed by Congress by the constitutional majority over the President's veto. This was followed by the second Freedmen's Bureau bill, shorn of some of the obnoxious features of the first, which was passed over the veto. Next we had the veto of the Montana Mining and Manufacturing bill, a big lobby job, for squelching which the President won credit. Then came the veto of the first Colorado bill, which hung fire or was dropped at the close of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Following this came the veto of the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill, which was passed over the veto. The bill relative to universal suffrage in the Territories became a law by virtue of a pocket veto, as also did the bill repealing the Amnesty law, which gave the late President Lincoln certain powers in regard to rebels and their property. Then came the veto of the bill admitting Nebraska as a State, which was passed by the constitutional majority over the veto. Following this was the veto of the second Colorado bill, which, for good and sufficient reasons, was sustained by Congress. Next and finally came the twin vetoes of the Military Reconstruction bill and the Tenure of Office bill, which were both promptly passed over the President's objections and are now laws of the land. There may have been some other public or pocket vetoes which do not occur to us, but the recapitulation of the above is sufficient to stamp the administration of Andy Johnson as possessing one merit, and that is of unparalleled industry in the manufacture of arguments in opposition to the will of the people as expressed through the popular branch of the government. There is little doubt that if the President had adopted a middle or conciliatory course, had relaxed somewhat his natural obstinacy and consulted with Congress upon the most reasonable and equitable mode of reconstruction and bringing our erring sisters of the South once more around the warm and genial family fireside of the Union, much good might have been accomplished, and those severe measures adopted by Congress in regard to military reconstruction never

have been conceived. But the country must take the situation as it stands. There will surely be no step backward taken by the Congress which came into power yesterday; and if the President persists in his antagonism to the will of the people as expressed at the last elections he may be likened to the shipwrecked mariner who, with compass lost, rudder unshipped, sails split and blown to atoms, clings to a solitary spar, and, in the midst of a tempest, with the breakers roaring and seething around him, cries out, "No compromise with the underwriters!"

## Reform in England—Trouble in the Cabinet.

Our cable despatches of yesterday announced the resignation of two important members of Lord Derby's Cabinet—the Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Adderley, the Chief and Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies. These resignations were scarcely necessary to confirm the belief which was already general, that the Reform question had been productive of discord and division among the present Cabinet Ministers of England. Disraeli and Lord Stanley and the other more liberal members of the administration have evidently had hard work in inducing their friends to make even the paltry concessions which their late proposals implied. The course which ministers have been compelled to adopt in consequence of the unpopularity of their recent proposals has evidently created further difficulty in the Cabinet. Further concession they see is necessary if they would retain their hold of office. But how far it is safe to advance on this perilous pathway of concession is a question on which Lord Derby and his friends seem to entertain very different opinions. On what special grounds the Secretaries for the Colonies have resigned, except that it is for reasons connected with reform, we are ignorant. Whether in the Cabinet they have adopted an ultra-liberal or an ultra-conservative course our telegram does not inform us. It is now, however, no longer doubtful that dissension exists, and it will not surprise us if this dissension shall prove more potent in bringing the Derby government to an early end than even the powerful and determined opposition of the liberals.

The Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Adderley are names not generally known in the world of politics. Both of them, however, are men of large property and of very considerable ability. Carnarvon, who is comparatively a young man, having been born in 1831, had not before held a government office. His career, however, has been somewhat distinguished. In 1852 he graduated at the University of Oxford, taking a first class in classics. His father having died while he was a minor, he took his seat in the House of Lords on attaining his majority. His maiden speech was of such a character as to call forth a high compliment from the Earl of Derby, who, from that moment, evidently marked him out for future favor and usefulness. During Lord Derby's brief administration of 1858-59 Carnarvon was appointed High Steward of the University of Oxford. He is also favorably known to the literary world as the author of an interesting work on "The Druid of Mount Lebanon," published in 1860. He has long been looked upon as one of the rising hopes of the Tory party. Mr. Adderley is an older man, having been born in 1814, and is somewhat better known as a politician, having already in the last Derby administration acted as President of the Board of Health and as Vice President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. Mr. Adderley has given much of his time and attention to the consideration of the various existing means for the correction of public delinquency. He is an enthusiastic promoter of reformatory institutions, and is the author, among others, of an able pamphlet on transportation. They are both, therefore, men of some mark and merit. Their retirement from the government at the present moment cannot but have a weakening and damaging influence. It is significant, too, as indicating discord and division throughout the entire Tory party. The new Reform bill is to be introduced on the 11th. Whether it shall be an improvement upon or shall meet with a better fate than the unfortunate resolutions we must wait to see.

## The Charity Ball and the New Academy.

The ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which came off at the new Academy of Music last night, followed most appropriately as a successor of the inauguration ball for the widows and orphans of the late Volunteer Fire Department. In both cases charity went hand in hand with pleasure, happily realizing the idea that to do good constitutes, after all, the most refined enjoyment. It was a good beginning for the new structure, and was eminently befitting the benevolent character of the New York public. The Academy, as it stands now, is a decided improvement on the old building, and notwithstanding the feeling of insecurity—which rumor accredited to it while it was in course of construction—the walls have not fallen down yet, and we hope they may maintain their perpendicular for a long time to come. Who knows but that the charitable purposes to which the new Academy was dedicated may secure its preservation by the aid of special providence? Although in the general construction of the house there is, as we said, an improvement upon the old, there are exceptions, and these may be taken to the decorations and embellishments. The colors employed do not harmonize, and in this respect it is most inartistic. The frescoes on the ceiling are poor, meagre and in decidedly bad taste, wholly out of keeping with the ensemble of the theatre. Then as to the lighting. One would suppose that the method adopted in the Parisian theatres, with their soft and mellow radiance, would have suggested itself to the architect, instead of the monstrous and shapeless chandelier, which is suggestive of the crack of the whip, the brass band and sawdust of a circus rather than the divine strains of Gräffulla or the music which it is to be hoped will one day, under skilful management, be heard within the walls of the new Academy.

However, with all its drawbacks, we must accept the building as it stands for the present, hoping that after the large amount of money spent upon it some improvements will be made in order to bring it up to the standard of an opera house worthy of this great metropolis. It is further to be expected that we have a new Academy of Music a new regime will be inaugurated in the management, and new, fresh artists will be engaged. Old singers might have been anachronisms enough